கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் வார்த்தைகளில் 'பட்ஜெட் டிஸ்க்ளோஷர்' ஒன்றுமில்லை, பட்ஜெட் ரகசியங்கள் ஒன்றும் வெளியிடப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே, இந்தப் பிரச்னையைப்பற்றி என் முடிவைக்கூறிவிட்டேன்.

அடுத்து, கல்வியைப் பற்றி பெரிய ஒரு அறிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறது. அசெம்பிளி கூட்டம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது அந்த அறிக்கை வெளி வந்திருந்தால், ஒரு வேளை உரிமைப் பிரச்னை ஆகலாம். ஆனால், அது பல நாட்களுக்கு முன்பே வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலும் அந்த அறிக்கையை மந்திரி அவர்கள் வெளியிட்டதாகவும் கூறப்படவில்லை. எங்கேயோ 'ஸ்டாப் ரிபோர்டர்' ஒருவர் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் அதிகாரி ஒருவரிடம் இருந்து தகவல்களைச் சேகரித்து அறிக்கையை அனுப்பியிருக்க வேண்டும். அது எப்படியிருந்தபோதிலும், எந்த நேரத்தில் எது அவசியம் என்று முடிவு செய்யவேண்டிய விஷயம் சர்க்காரைப் பொருத்ததே. ஆகையால், இந்த இரண்டாவது விஷயமும் இந்தச் சபையினுடைய உரிமையைப் பாதிக்கக்கூடியது என்று நான் கருதவில்லை. ஆகவே, இதையும் உரிமைப் பிரச்னை ஆகாது என்று நான் தள்ளுபடி செய்கிறேன்.

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY NEW ORDERS UNDER THE PALAR BASIN RULES

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram will now call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Works to an urgent matter of public importance, viz., difficulties experienced by ryots in North Arcot district consequent upon the new orders under the Palar Basin Rules.

திரு. மீ. கலியாணசுந்தரம்: வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பாலாற்றங்கரையில் இரு புறங்களிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய ரயத்துக்களிடமிருந்து எனக்கு சில புகார்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. பாலாற்றங்கரையில் கிணறு வெட்டி, பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைத்து தண்ணீர் இறைத்து . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should only read the notice.

திரு. மீ. கலியாணசுந்தரம்: தமிழிலே சொல்லிவிடுகிறேன். என்னுடைய 'நோட்டீஸ்' ஆங்கிலத்தில் இருக்கிறது.

கனம் சபாநாயகர்: தமிழிலே சொல்லிவிடுங்கள். பிரசங்கம் பண்ணக்கூடாது. This should not become a precedent for others to make a statement.

திரு. மீ. கலியாணசுந்தரம்: நான் பிரசங்கம் பண்ணவில்லை. பாலாற்றங்கரையில் கிணறு வெட்டி பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைப்பது சம்பந்தமாக உள்ள விதிகளில் சமீபகாலத்தில் அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கக்கூடிய மாறுதல்கள் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளை பாதிக்கக் கூடிய காரணத்தினால், அந்த மாறுதல்களை

3rd July 1962] [திரு. மீ. கலியாணசுந்தரம்]

ரத்து செய்து, வழக்கம்போல அவர்கள் கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்கும், பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கும் அனுமதி கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற விஷயத்தை கனம் அமைச்சர் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவருகிறேன். இனி இதற்கு பதில் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கனம் அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as early as 1931, it was recognised that the Palar was overburdened with irrigation beyond its capacity. In June 1931, the Government therefore, accepting the recommendation of the Palar Irrigation Committee directed that no new irrigation works should be construsted in the Palar basin, that no extension of existing works should be undertaken with the object of increasing the amount of water impounded or drawn off, and that no dry land should be registered as wet and no 'single' crop wet land as 'double' crop wet. These directions are called the Palar Basin Rules. In effect there was a total prohibition regarding sinking of wells in the Palar basin.

During the Grow More Food drive in the late forties, the Palar Basin Rules were relaxed in favour of sinking of new wells or tube wells for irrigation of 'dry' lands in the basin and extension of irrigation to dry lands for an irrigation crop after a favourable north-east monsoon. With a view to safeguard the interest of the existing ayacut, it was considered necessary that the new wells must be 2,000 feet away from the spring heads of channels and that the Public Works Department should be consulted for sinking of new wells near water resources. This relaxation was in force up to April 1961.

On receipt of a number of representations, the question of further relaxation of the Palar Basin Rules was examined and orders were issued in May 1961, relaxing the rules further. The Member obviously refers to these orders. According to these orders, new wells may be permitted for irrigating the lands in the Palar basin, provided such wells are two furlongs away from the spring heads of channels and one furlong away from the spring channel. The crops grown should, however, correspond to the classification of the land as registered and the horse-power of each pumpset should not exceed five. Permission to sink wells or instal pumpsets in accordance with the above orders is to be given by the Collector in consultation with the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, who will examine each case and decide on its merits.

Actually after the issue of the above orders, a number of fresh applications are being received for the issue of clearance certificates for the installation of pumpsets and they are issued by the Collector expeditiously. It will be observed that the Government's policy has been one of liberalising the Palar Basin Rules and the latest orders are in furtherance of it. These orders seek to ease the difficulties of the ryots and there has been no shortage in food production. The statistics showing pumpsets that were supplied with electricity during the past four years in North Arcot district

do not prove the contention of the hon. Member that shortage in food production is also due to non-availability of connection for pumpsets. The number of pumpsets supplied with electricity for the period from May 1961 to April 1962 after the issue of the latest orders, is the highest, viz., 4,160 as against the averages of about 3,600 during the last three years.

There have therefore been no difficulties for the ryots consequent on the issue of the new orders and food production has not suffered; on the contrary it is bound to increase.

IV.—REVISED BUDGET FOR 1962-63—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*cont.*

9-30 a.m. * SRI C. CHIRANJEEVULU NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year when the budget is presented to this House, members of this House including those in the Opposition and the public outside get a chance to voice their views on the Government's performance and also the policies pursued by Government in respect of matters like financial, economical and fiscal. Very often the Finance Minister, while presenting the budget, is criticised. This is not surprising if we criticise, for the tax gatherer who collects the tax will seldom be popular with the tax payer. The taxes that are being collected vary from village to urban areas.

Before considering the budget proposals, let us consider certain reviews which have been made in respect of agriculture, medical, education and co-operation. Coming to the question of agriculture, in the Second Five-Year Plan it is stated that food production to the tune of 53 lakhs of tons have been achieved and for the Third Plan, 70 lakhs tons of foodgrains has been fixed as the target to be achieved. With this aim in view, Government have taken responsibility to supply fertilizers, agricultural implements, improved seeds, etc., to the ryots. But I would like to point out that in the recent supply of agricultural implements and fertilizers, the position was not commendable. The fertilisers do not reach the agriculturists in time. It is supplied out of season and not during the season. It only goes to enrich private dealers. The co-operative societies are not given a chance to have the supply and distribute the same in time, viz., during agricultural operations. Every year the agricultural implements supplied to the villages vary. I do not think even the minimum implements required for agricultural operations are available freely and the agriculturists are not in a position to get the supply of implements they require and that too in the right time. The implements now supplied are not sufficient. Some more agricultural implements must be made available to them for more food production.

Regarding manures, it is said that production of rural compost had increased by nearly 12.75 lakhs tons in 1961-62. Taking into consideration the targets fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan and if the achievements shown thereunder regarding the digging of compost pits are to be believed to be true, I am afraid the villages that are covered by pits must be definitely in the pit and the members who are asked to believe this also will be in the pit.